(b) Mr. S. Sitaramaiya, Shimoga Municipality.

(b) A Judicial Conference may be held annually at Mysore and Bangalore alternately for the discussion of judicial subjects as in the Bombay Presidency. This will obviate the necessity for several references to the Chief Court and the discussion of matters of minor importance before the Representative Assembly.

(c) Messrs. N. V. Narasimha Iyengar, Law Association, Bangalore and A. Subba Rao, Hole-Narsipur Municipality.

(c) A Judicial Conference may be held every year by turns at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga.

Reply of Government.—The suggestion is noted. Judicial subjects will be referred to the three Law Associations for their opinion. The result of the work of the Rule Committee appointed under the Civil Procedure Code will be awaited.

SUBJECT No. 32.

Chief Court working days.

Mr. V Raghavachar, Mysore taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The Chief Court Judges now hear appeals only on certain days in a week and hence there is considerable delay in their disposal. It is prayed that the number of sittings may be increased.

Reply of Government.—This must be left to the discretion of the Chief Court.

SUBJECT No. 33.

Additional Munsiffs' Courts.

Mr. V. Raghavachar, Mysore taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In some of the Munsiffs' Courts a large number of contested cases are pending disposal for years. To prevent this one or two temporary additional courts may be established for the disposal of such cases.

Reply of Government.—Where this is found necessary the Chief Court will themselves take action.

SUBJECT No. 34.

Establishment of the Village Munsiff's Court.

(1) Messrs. Subbarayappa and Chikguruvareddi, Bangalore taluk; N. Venkatramiah, Hole-Narsipur taluk.

(1) and (2) Messrs. Agali Venkataramiah, Sira taluk, Hutchviregowda, Gubbi taluk; and Surappa, Tumkur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Petty disputes are of everyday occurrence in villages and, in order to settle their disputes, the villagers have to resort to distant civil courts. The villagers are put to much loss and trouble on account of this inconvenience. It was therefore proposed during the previous years that intelligent patels may be empowered to dispose of such petty disputes, or, if this was not possible, the "Village Panchayet Courts" as in force in British India may be established. As no action has yet been taken it is prayed that early orders may be passed in the matter.

(2) The Scheme of Village Munsiffs' Courts may be introduced at least in one or two places as an experimental measure.

Reply of Government.—A bill is under the consideration of the Legislative Council.

SUBJECT No. 35.

(a) Amildars should be invested with magisterial powers.

(a) Messrs. Scovell, Subbarayappa, Chikguruvareddi, Bangalore taluk; Venkatachar, Hole-Narsipur taluk; B. Alasingrachar and Payanna, Hassan Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—(a) (1) Amildars in some taluks are not allowed to exercise magisterial powers. In consequence of this, the sanitation of villages, repairs to tanks and boundary marks and condition of avenue trees and topes are all affected, and such matters are not